

UNITED STATES PATENT APPLICATION

for

GUIDEWIRE WITH OPTICAL FIBER

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GUIDEWIRE WITH OPTICAL FIBER

Field of the Invention

[0001] This invention relates to the field of medical diagnosis and treatment by means of an intravascular device incorporating a sensor. More specifically, the present invention relates to a treatment guidewire incorporating an optical fiber capable of providing diagnostic information before, during, and after the procedure.

Description of Related Art

[0002] Arteriosclerosis, or more specifically atherosclerosis, is a common human ailment arising from the deposition of fatty-like substances, referred to as atheroma or plaque, on the walls of systemic, peripheral, and coronary blood vessels. When deposits accumulate in localized regions of a vessel, blood flow can be occluded or restricted, increasing the risk of heart attack or stroke.

[0003] Numerous approaches for reducing and removing such vascular deposits have been proposed, including balloon angioplasty, where a balloon-tipped catheter is used to dilate a region of atheroma; atherectomy, where a blade or other cutting element is used to sever and remove the atheroma; and laser angioplasty, where laser energy is used to ablate (i.e., remove) at least a portion of the atheroma. The vast majority of these therapeutic devices, however, are being used with very little information about the *in vivo* biological environment, including for example, the hemorheology, vascular biology or histology and histochemistry of the vasculature being treated. Without such information available to the cardiologist, "lesion specific" treatment, as well as preventive measures, cannot be adequately envisioned or planned.

[0004] To aid the vascular therapeutic approaches above, a number of techniques for transluminal imaging of the atheroma (and other diseased regions) or for pressure and/or flow measurements of a blood vessel have been proposed. Some of the imaging

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techniques include endoscopic and ultrasonic imaging techniques involving the use of an intravascular device, such as a catheter, positioned at a desired location within the blood vessel to be treated or imaged. Techniques developed for measuring blood pressure and flow involve the use of intravascular devices, such as catheters and/or guidewires, having a ferrofluid-type pressure transducer and an anemometer-type flow transducer or intravascular devices incorporating an ultrasound Doppler-type design.

[0005] Many of these diagnostic devices have limitations that require measurement of properties such as pressure or flow rate at locations far removed from the specific site of disease. Therefore, merely using the device already compromises accurate diagnosis. Furthermore, because most of the diagnostics are not part of the therapeutic phase, the diagnostic device must be removed in order to treat the patient with, for example, a balloon catheter or stent. Previous attempts to design a combined diagnostic-therapeutic device have yielded devices either too bulky or too cumbersome to use during procedures, while in other cases, the cost of devices and auxiliary systems has prevented widespread use by the cardiology community. The result is that therapeutic strategies are often unilaterally rendered without relevant information concerning the lesion, surrounding vasculature, or the biomechanical environment – information which, if available, could be appropriately used to improve both acute and chronic outcomes for the patient.

[0006] In the medical field, both optical and non-optical fibers have been used on device platforms. Optical fibers have generally been used to illuminate and view various interior parts of the human body. Example devices include fiber optic scopes. In some medical applications, non-optic fiber-based devices have been combined with guidewire devices and then used to diagnose or treat conditions within patients. One such example is a guidewire that measures blood flow velocity in coronary arteries

using an ultrasound Doppler mechanism. Another example is a Doppler interferometric imaging apparatus containing a fiber optic interferometer and an imaging guidewire. One more example is a guidewire system that includes an interferometric fiber optic guidance system (for the guidewire) and a tissue removal member. In each of the above-described systems, however, the device either utilizes a non-optical fiber or the device utilizing optical fibers is specific to either diagnosis or treatment of a previously diagnosed condition, not for performing combined diagnosis/treatment applications.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0007] The present invention directs to an apparatus that performs therapeutic treatment and diagnosis of a patient's vasculature through the use of an intravascular device having an optical fiber disposed therein. In an embodiment of this invention, the apparatus includes a therapeutic guidewire and at least one optical fiber disposed through the therapeutic guidewire, the optical fiber configured to provide diagnostic information before, during, and after a therapeutic treatment. In an embodiment, diagnostic information includes vessel and blood characteristics such as hemodynamic characteristics, hematological parameters related to blood and blood components, and thermal parameters of the vasculature.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0008] The present invention is illustrated by way of example and not limitation in the accompanying figures:

[0009] FIG. 1 is a schematic side view showing a partial cross section of an embodiment of a therapeutic guidewire with optical fiber of the present invention.

[0010] FIG. 2 is a schematic side view cross section of an embodiment of the distal end core section of therapeutic guidewire of FIG. 1.

[0011] FIG. 3 is a schematic side view cross section of a connecting element embodiment of therapeutic guidewire of FIG. 1.

[0012] FIG. 4 is a schematic side view representation of distal core section's distal end with optical fiber of the therapeutic guidewire of FIG. 1.

[0013] FIG. 5 is a schematic side view cross section of an alternate embodiment of the distal core section of a therapeutic guidewire practicing this invention.

[0014] FIG. 6 is a schematic side view cross section of another embodiment of the connecting element of a therapeutic guidewire practicing this invention.

[0015] FIG. 7 is a schematic side view cross section of another embodiment of the connecting element of a therapeutic guidewire practicing this invention.

[0016] FIG. 8 is a schematic side view representation of another embodiment of distal core section's distal end with optical fiber of a therapeutic guidewire practicing this invention.

[0017] FIG. 9 is a schematic side view representation of an alternate embodiment of distal core section's distal end with optical fiber of a therapeutic guidewire practicing this invention.

[0018] FIG. 10 is a schematic side view representation of another embodiment of distal core section's distal end with optical fiber of a therapeutic guidewire practicing this invention.

[0019] FIG. 11 is a schematic side view representation of another embodiment of distal core section's distal end with optical fiber of a therapeutic guidewire practicing this invention.

[0020] FIG. 12 is a block schematic diagram of an embodiment of a therapeutic guidewire-based therapeutic treatment system of the present invention coupled to a data processing system.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0021] An apparatus and method to perform therapeutic treatment and diagnosis of a patient's vasculature through the use of a therapeutic guidewire having at least one optical fiber disposed therethrough are described.

[0022] In the following detailed description, numerous specific details are set forth in order to provide a more thorough understanding of the present invention. However, it will be apparent to those skilled in the art to which this invention pertains that the present invention may be practiced without these specific details. In other instances, well-known devices, methods, procedures, and individual components have not been described in detail so as not to obscure aspects of the present invention.

[0023] FIGS. 1-4 illustrate generally an apparatus 1 embodying features of the present invention. In an embodiment of this invention, apparatus 1 includes a therapeutic guidewire 10 to perform a therapeutic treatment and at least one optical fiber 30 longitudinally disposed within a lumen (or channel) 23 of therapeutic guidewire 10 configured to provide diagnostic information before, during, and after the therapeutic treatment. Guidewire 10 may be used for treatment and diagnosis of a patient's vascular system, as well as of body organs and structures such as the esophagus, the stomach, the colon, the uterus, saphenous vein grafts, heart valves. Any type and/or shape therapeutic guidewire 10 known in the art may be used within the scope of this invention.

[0024] The optical fiber 30 may be fixedly coupled to the therapeutic guidewire 10 at least at one coupling location 40 on the therapeutic guidewire 10. Alternatively, the optical fiber 30 may be operatively coupled to the therapeutic guidewire 10. In this configuration, the optical fiber 30 is generally movable, e.g. slideable, within the therapeutic guidewire 10.

[0025] Typically, the optical fiber 30 filament is made of at least two concentrically arranged elements: a central core and a cladding surrounding the core. The “functional” part of the optical fiber is the core – the part that actually transmits the light. The core is made of drawn or extruded silica (glass) or plastic, although other materials may be used. The cladding is usually made of the same material as the core, but with slightly lower index of refraction. This index difference causes total internal reflection to occur within the optical fiber so that the light is transmitted down the fiber and does not escape through the side walls of the optical fiber. During use, the core of the optical fiber 30 transmits light radiation signals from a light source, for example a laser, to the distal tip of the optical fiber and then into the vasculature of a patient. The distal tip of the optical fiber core is generally exposed to, or in optical contact with the vasculature of a patient. Light radiation signals reflected back by various structures or elements, e.g. blood particles, present in the vasculature are then transmitted via the optical fiber back to a detector in a laser/data processing system.

[0026] In one embodiment, the optical fiber(s) 30 described above has an outer diameter in the range of approximately 30 to 250 microns; however, other optical fiber diameters are within the scope of this invention. It should be noted that the diameter of the optical fiber core generally has a much lower diameter, for example in the range of about 5-25 microns.

[0027] During a medical procedure, a portion of the optical fiber(s) 30 may be exposed within a body lumen of a patient, such as blood vessel, at least at one location of the therapeutic guidewire 10. The optical fiber(s) 30 is configured to provide the therapeutic guidewire 10 with the ability to sense vessel and blood characteristics, including but not limited to hemodynamic characteristics, hematological parameters

related to blood and blood components, and thermal parameters of the vasculature, lesion, or body site being treated.

[0028] Possible target hemodynamic characteristics or variables include blood flow velocity and velocity profile characteristics. The detection of stagnant or recirculating flow regions may relate to propensity of cell adhesion to the endothelium, whereas the detection of slightly turbulent flow may indicate a stenosis that could be angiographically silent. In addition, the levels of shear force may be important for detecting disease-prone regions or shear-induced platelet activation. There are other hemodynamic variables, such as local pressure gradient, that could also be measured or derived from measurements by the optical fiber of the present invention with the intent of identifying regions at high risk for clinical complication.

[0029] As stated above, optical fiber 30 disposed within the therapeutic guidewire 10 is configured to sense and thus may be used to measure or allow measurement of temperature, pressure, flow, velocity, turbulence, shear stress, etc., of a treatment site. A physician may then use this information in making treatment decisions. For example, if the optical fiber 30 identifies flow discontinuities or abnormal flow rates and the therapeutic guidewire 10 is operatively coupled to a balloon catheter, the physician could use this information to optimize an angioplasty. Or, if the optical fiber 30 is disposed within a therapeutic guidewire 10 that is used as a stent delivery system, the physician can use the information to optimize the dilatation of the stent.

[0030] Furthermore, the optical fiber described above may be incorporated in intravascular devices to address numerous clinical challenges. Such clinical challenges may include, but are not limited to, the prevention and/or treatment of restenosis, chronic total occlusion, saphenous vein graft (SVG) disease, acute myocardial infarction, restenotic lesions, small vessels, dissections, long lesions and diffuse

disease, acute or threatened closure, bifurcation lesions, ostial lesions, left main coronary artery (LMCA) disease, aneurysms, vulnerable plaques, etc.

[0031] In one embodiment, the optical fiber(s) 30 is exposed to a blood vessel of a patient at the distal tip 6 of the therapeutic guidewire 10. Alternatively, the therapeutic guidewire 10 may have at least one opening 38, such as a window or a cutaway in its wall that allows the optical fiber 30 to be exposed to a patient's vasculature and perform its intended sensing function, i.e., investigating, detecting, and/or measuring the particular physical characteristics or variables within a patient's vasculature.

[0032] Depending on the type of application in which is to be used, the therapeutic guidewire 10 is operatively coupled to a variety of intravascular/intraluminal treatment devices, including for example a balloon dilatation catheter for percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA) and percutaneous transluminal angioplasty (PTA) procedures, an intravascular/intraluminal stent, a directional atherectomy device, a drug delivery device, a radiation treatment device, or any other intravascular/intraluminal treatment device used in the art.

[0033] Continuing with reference to FIG. 1, in one embodiment, the therapeutic guidewire 10 includes an elongated core member that has a relatively high strength proximal core section 11 and a relatively short flexible distal core section 12. Depending on manufacturing preferences, type of application used, etc., therapeutic guidewire 10 may include a connecting element 13 that joins a distal end 25 of the proximal core section 11 and a proximal end 24 of the distal core section 12 of therapeutic guidewire 10. At least one optical fiber 30 extends longitudinally through a lumen 23 present in and common to the proximal core section 11, the connecting element 13 and the distal core section 12. Alternatively, the optical fiber 30 may

extend longitudinally along the outside of the proximal core section **11**, the connecting element **13** and the distal core section **12**.

[0034] Optical fiber **30** may generally extend slightly beyond both the proximal and distal ends of therapeutic guidewire **10**. The proximal extension of the optical fiber **30** would allow for connection of the optical fiber **30** to a data processing system (shown in FIG. **12**) through a mechanical coupler (as shown in FIG. **12**). The distal extension of the optical fiber **30** would allow for necessary steps required to make the optical fiber **30** tip flush with, or extend slightly beyond the distal end portion **20** of the therapeutic guidewire **10**.

[0035] In one embodiment, proximal core section **11** and distal core section **12** are each formed from a hypotube made of stainless steel (SS) or of a pseudoelastic alloy material, such as Nickel-Titanium (Ni-Ti) alloy (e.g., Nitinol). The connecting element **13** is configured as a sleeve or hollow member that slightly overlaps the distal end **25** of proximal core section **11** and the proximal end **24** of distal core section **12**. It should be noted that various configurations and/or shapes may be practiced within the scope of this invention (as shown in detail in FIGS. **3**, **6** and **7**).

[0036] Continuing with reference to FIG. **1**, in the embodiment shown, the distal core section **12** has at least one tapered section **14** that becomes smaller in the distal direction. The tapered shape of distal core section **12** enhances the mechanical performance of the therapeutic guidewire **10**. Alternatively, the distal core section **12** may have a non-tapered shape, which generally simplifies the therapeutic guidewire manufacturing process.

[0037] A flexible coil **15**, generally having a helical configuration, is disposed about the distal core section **12**. Flexible coil **15** may be secured at its distal end to the distal end of a shaping ribbon **16** by a mass of bonding material, such as solder, which forms

rounded tip **17** when it solidifies. The proximal end of the flexible coil **15** is secured to the distal core section **12** at a proximal location **18** and at intermediate location **19** by a suitable bonding material, e.g. solder. The proximal end of the shaping ribbon **16** is secured to the distal core section **12** at the same intermediate location **19** by the bonding material, e.g. solder. The most distal section **21** of the flexible coil **15** may be made of radiopaque metal, such as platinum or platinum-nickel alloys, to facilitate the fluoroscopic observation thereof while it is disposed within a patient's body.

[0038] As stated above, in one embodiment, the optical fiber(s) **30** is exposed to a blood vessel of a patient at the distal tip **6** of the therapeutic guidewire **10**. Alternatively, the therapeutic guidewire **10** may have at least one opening **38**, such as a window or a cutaway in its wall that allows the optical fiber **30** to be exposed to a patient's vasculature and perform its intended sensing function, i.e., investigating, detecting, and/or measuring the particular physical characteristics or variables within a patient's vasculature. Opening/window **38** may have any size and/or shape that is advantageous to optical fiber **30**, therapeutic guidewire **10** and/or guidewire manufacturing preferences. Alternatively, the optical fiber **30** may be exposed to a patient's vasculature through therapeutic guidewire coil **15**.

[0039] With reference to FIGS. 1 and 2, the most distal part **20** of the distal core section **12** may be tapered and plunge-ground to a specific length, plunge-ground to a specific length only (as shown in FIG. 5), or flattened into a rectangular cross-section (not shown). In the embodiment shown in FIG. 2, the most distal part **20** of the distal core section **12** has a taper length **21** and a distal plunge-ground length **22**. Taper length **21** is typically in the range of approximately 4 to 7 cm, while distal plunge-ground length **22** is typically in the range of approximately 6 to 10 cm. In one configuration, taper length **21** is approximately 5 cm and distal plunge-ground length

22 is approximately 5 cm. The outer diameter of the plunge-ground portion of the most distal part 20 is in the range of approximately 0.006 to 0.018 in., with one embodiment having an outer diameter of approximately 0.0105 in. For the alternative embodiment having the most distal part 20a of the distal core section 12a just plunge-ground to a specific length (as shown in FIG. 5), distal plunge-ground length 22a is the range of approximately 1.7 to 2.2 cm, and preferably about 2 cm.

[0040] If desired, the most distal part 20 of the distal core section 12 may also be provided with a rounded tip made out of solder or other suitable material to prevent its passage through the spacing between the stretched distal section 21 of the flexible coil 15 (shown in FIG. 1).

[0041] Continuing with reference to FIG. 1, the distal core section 12 is preferably made of a pseudoelastic alloy material, such as Nickel-Titanium (Ni-Ti) alloy (e.g., Nitinol). In one embodiment, the Ni-Ti alloy material consisting essentially of about 30 to about 52% titanium and the balance nickel and up to 10% of one or more other alloying elements. The other alloying elements may be selected from the group consisting of iron, cobalt, vanadium, platinum, palladium and copper. The alloy can contain up to about 10% copper and vanadium and up to 3% of the other alloying elements.

[0042] The elongated proximal core section 11 of the therapeutic guidewire 10 is generally about 130 to about 140 cm in length with an outer diameter of about 0.006 to 0.018 in. (0.15-0.45 mm) for coronary use. Larger diameter guidewires, e.g. up to 0.035 in. (0.89 mm) or more may be employed in peripheral arteries and other body lumens. The lengths of the smaller diameter and tapered sections can range from about 1 to about 20 cm, depending upon the stiffness or flexibility desired in the final product. The helical coil 15 may be about 3 to about 45 cm in length, preferably about

5 to about 20 cm, has an outer diameter about the same size as the outer diameter of the elongated proximal core section 11, and is made from wire about 0.001 to about 0.003 in. (0.025-0.08 mm) in diameter, typically about 0.002 inch (0.05 mm). The shaping ribbon 16 and the flattened distal section 22 of distal core section 12 have generally rectangularly-shaped transverse cross-sections which usually have dimensions of about 0.0005 to about 0.006 in. (0.013-0.152 mm), preferably about 0.001 by 0.003 in. (0.025-0.076 mm).

[0043] The high strength proximal core section 11 of therapeutic guidewire 10 generally is significantly stronger, than the pseudoelastic distal portion. Suitable high strength materials include 304-stainless steel, which is a conventional material in guidewire construction. Other high strength materials include nickel-cobalt-molybdenum-chromium alloys such as commercially available MP35N alloy.

[0044] Turning to FIG. 3, a schematic cross-sectional side view of the connecting element 13 of therapeutic guidewire 10 of FIG. 1 is illustrated. Generally, the connecting element 13 is a hollow elongated element that receives the proximal end 24 of the distal core section 12 and the distal end 25 of the proximal core section 11. With connecting element 13, the proximal core section 11 of therapeutic guidewire 10 is in a torque transmitting relationship with the distal core section 12 of therapeutic guidewire 10. At least one optical fiber 30 is positioned within a lumen 23 longitudinally disposed through and common to the proximal core section 11, the connecting element 13 and the distal core section 12.

[0045] Continuing with reference to FIG. 3, in the therapeutic guidewire embodiment of FIG. 1, the connecting element 13 joining the hypotube-shaped proximal core section 11 with the distal core section 12 is a NiTi or SS sleeve 13 that is bonded to the distal end 25 of the proximal core section 11 (i.e., SS hypotube) and the

proximal end **24** of the distal core section **12** (i.e., NiTi hypotube). Bonding of connecting element **13** may be done using a any method used in the art, for example laser bonding, thermal bonding, or using with an adhesive **27**, such as Loctite, that is cured with ultraviolet (UV) light.

[0046] In another embodiments (shown in FIGS. 6 and 7), the connecting element **13** joining the hypotube-shaped proximal core section **11** with the distal core section **12** is a polyimide jacket (or tubing) **13a** that is bonded to the distal end **25** of the proximal core section **11** (i.e., SS hypotube) and the proximal end **24** of the distal core section **12** (i.e., NiTi hypotube) with an adhesive **27**, such as Loctite, that is cured using UV light (see FIG. 6). In an alternative embodiment, at the connecting element **13b**, the distal end **25** of the SS hypotube **11** and the proximal end **24** of the NiTi hypotube **12** could be counterbored to form a male-female connection site (shown in FIG. 7). In this configuration, the connecting element **13** may include a NiTi or SS sleeve, a polyamide jacket (or tubing), or other configurations and materials that are advantageous to guidewire manufacture and/or guidewire use.

[0047] Connecting element **13**, **13a**, **13b** generally have an outer diameter in the range of approximately 0.010 inch to 0.035 in., with an inner diameter in the range of approximately 0.008 inch to 0.033 in. The overall length of connector element **13**, **13a**, **13b** may be in the range of approximately 0.25 to about 3 cm, typically about 0.75 to about 1.5 cm. In one embodiment, connecting element **13**, **13a**, **13b** has an outer diameter of about 0.010 to 0.035 in., an inner diameter of about 0.008 inch to 0.033 in. and an overall length of 1.5 cm.

[0048] Turning to FIG. 4, an embodiment of the distal most part **20** of the distal core section **12** of therapeutic guidewire of FIG. 1 is illustrated. Distal most part **20** includes the NiTi hypotube **12** (or alternatively a stainless steel, SS, hypotube) with the

therapeutic guidewire flexible coil 15 attached thereto. Coil 15 may be composed of a 90% Pt-10% Ni wire with a diameter of about 0.0025 in. In this embodiment, the NiTi hypotube 12 is typically plunge-ground to a length of approximately 2 cm. Coil 15 may be trimmed to about 4 cm, inserted over the distal end of NiTi hypotube 12, and then bonded (e.g., soldered) along the edge. A shaping ribbon 16 is typically inserted under the coil 15, overlapping the distal end of the NiTi hypotube 12, and is soldered in place. At its distal end, the distal most part 20 of the distal core section 12 has a clear polymeric atraumatic guidewire tip 17 formed by coupling a clear polymeric material sheath or tube to coil 15.

[0049] Continuing with reference to FIG. 4, at least one optical fiber 30 extends longitudinally through lumen 23 of distal hypotube core section 12. As noted above, since lumen 23 longitudinally passes through the connecting element and proximal core section of guidewire, the optical fiber 30 would also extend through the connecting element 13 and proximal core section 11 (shown in FIG. 1). The optical fiber 30 may be movable within the therapeutic guidewire 10. Alternatively, the optical fiber 30 may be fixedly coupled to therapeutic guidewire 10 at various locations, for example at the connecting member 13, or at a location along the distal part 20. For optimum light transmission/reception, the optical fiber tip 30a may be disposed within the clear polymeric atraumatic tip 17.

[0050] In FIGS. 8-11, various alternate embodiments of the distal most part 20 of therapeutic guidewire 10 having at least an optical fiber 30 therein are illustrated.

[0051] With reference to FIG. 8, in one alternate embodiment, the distal most section 20a of therapeutic guidewire 10 is configured similarly to the distal section 20 (shown in FIGS. 1 and 4) with one notable difference: instead of a clear polymeric atraumatic tip 17, a metal atraumatic therapeutic guidewire tip 17a is formed at the distal end of

the therapeutic guidewire by the soldering material used to couple the distal end of coil 15 to shaping ribbon 16. With a metal atraumatic tip 17a configuration, for optimum light transmission/reception, the optical fiber tip 30a1 disposed within lumen 23 may be bent away from the centerline of distal end section 20a (as shown in FIG. 8).

[0052] With reference to FIG. 9, in another embodiment, the distal end 20b includes a therapeutic guidewire distal core 12b having a structure other than a hypotube, for example a solid tubular member. A guidewire flexible coil 15b is attached to the distal core 12b. Coil 15b may be composed of a 90% Pt-10% Ni wire with a diameter of about 0.0025 in. Coil 15b may be trimmed to about 4 cm, inserted over the guidewire distal core 12b, and then bonded (e.g., soldered) along the edge. A shaping ribbon 16b is typically inserted under the coil 15b; however, instead of overlapping the distal end of the guidewire distal core 12b, the proximal end of the shaping ribbon 16b is bonded to the distal end of the distal core 12b section, e.g. solid tubular member 12b. At its distal end, the distal most part 20b has a clear polymeric atraumatic guidewire tip 17b formed by coupling a clear polymeric material sheath or tube to coil 15b.

[0053] At least one optical fiber 30 extends longitudinally along an inside edge 28 the distal core section 12b of therapeutic guidewire 10, as well as through the channel/lumen formed in connecting element and proximal core section. The optical fiber 30 is generally fixedly coupled to therapeutic guidewire 10 at various locations, for example at the connecting member or at the distal tip 20b. Alternatively, the optical fiber 30 may be movable within therapeutic guidewire 10. For optimum light transmission/reception, the optical fiber tip 30b may be disposed within a clear polymeric atraumatic tip 17b.

[0054] With reference to FIGS. 10 and 11, in two other embodiments, distal end 20c, 20d includes a guidewire distal core section 12c, 12d with a polymeric jacket 26

disposed over a distal end **20c**, **20d** portion of core section **12c**, **12d**. It should be noted that these guidewire embodiments do not include a flexible coil.

[0055] Distal core section **12** may be a NiTi or SS hypotube **12c** (as shown in FIG. 10) or alternatively, a NiTi or SS reinforcing mandrel **12d** (as shown in FIG. 11). A shaping ribbon **16c**, **16d**, overlapping the distal end of the guidewire distal core **12c**, **12d**, is soldered in place. Polymeric jacket **26** may be bonded at least at one point on outer surface of the distal core section (**12c**, **12d**) preferably at a point closer to the connecting element **13** (shown in FIG. 1). A clear polymeric atraumatic guidewire tip **17c**, **17d** is formed by coupling a clear polymeric material sheath or tube to polymeric jacket **26**.

[0056] At least one optical fiber **30** extends longitudinally through lumen **23** of SS or NiTi hypotube **12c** of therapeutic guidewire **10** (see FIG. 10) as well as through channel/lumen formed in connecting element and proximal core section. For embodiment shown in FIG. 11, where the distal core section **12** is a reinforcing mandrel **12d**, at least one optical fiber **30** extends longitudinally through lumen **260** of polymeric jacket **26**, immediately below reinforcing mandrel **12d**, as well as through channel/lumen formed in connecting element and proximal core section.

[0057] The optical fiber **30** may be movable within therapeutic guidewire **10**. Alternatively, the optical fiber **30** may be fixedly coupled to therapeutic guidewire **10** at various locations, for example at the connecting member **13** (shown in FIG. 1), or at the distal tip **20c**, **20d**. For optimum light transmission/reception, the optical fiber tip **30c**, **30d** may be disposed within a clear polymeric atraumatic tip **17**.

[0058] Generally, a 30-40 cm length of optical fiber **30** is extended beyond both the proximal and distal ends of the therapeutic guidewire **10**. The distal extension of the optical fiber **30** allows for any necessary steps required to make the optical fiber tip **30**

Method for Performing Treatment and Diagnosis of Vasculature

[0060] With reference to FIG. 12, in an embodiment, the guidewire-based treatment system 100 includes a therapeutic guidewire 101 having at least one optical fiber sensor 30 longitudinally disposed therethrough. Generally, therapeutic guidewire 101 extends from a hub or connector 104 that connects therapeutic guidewire 101 to a data processing system 105. A distal portion of therapeutic guidewire 101 is insertable into a patient according to commonly known methods.

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radiation treatment, the treatment device 102 may include a balloon 103 disposed at the distal end of device 102.

[0062] Hub 104 accommodates at least one optical fiber 30 (as shown in FIG. 1). The optical fiber sensor 30 can be connected to a laser source 106 via connecting optical fiber 31. An amplifier 108, a signal processing unit 110, and a computer system 112 may be connected to process the feedback signal received through the fiber optics 30, 31. Laser source 106 can be any continuous-wave signal or a high-repetition-rate pulsed laser. In one embodiment, laser source 106 is a modulated light diode or high-powered laser light source.

[0063] The laser source is typically chosen based on the light wavelengths and light source power that facilitate the detection of the particular physical characteristic or variable. Specifically, because the light transmission window of blood is in the red to infrared (IR) range, a light wavelength in the range of 700 nm to 1500 nm may be used. It should be noted that longer wavelengths in the above stated range are desirable as they overcome some of the signal loss due to scattering in the blood. The shorter wavelengths are more energetic and therefore have the potential to cause tissue damage. In one embodiment, a wavelength of approximately 1300 nm may preferably be used.

[0064] The light output could be filtered if desired, as a homogenized illumination improves the signal-to-noise ratio. If the red or near-IR spectral range is used, laser diodes could be used as the excitation source to further improve the signal-to-noise ratio. Signal processing unit 110 typically processes a signal from visual or light source data to electronic data or vice versa.

[0065] Laser source 106, amplifier 108 and signal processing unit 110 may be connected to a computer system 112, which is typically used for data acquisition, data

[illegible]

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these signals to provide information on a display so that a medical professional can view this information and determine how to proceed. The doctor may choose to perform a therapeutic procedure, such as balloon angioplasty or stenting, or decide that further treatment is not required. The doctor may decide that further information on that section of the vasculature is necessary and either continues with the same therapeutic guidewire-based optical fiber or use a different optical fiber to try to obtain different physical characteristics or variables data.

[0068] The therapeutic guidewire with optical fiber of the present invention provides several advantages over the relatively few current diagnostic devices used in the art. The diagnostic devices currently available measure properties such as pressure and/or flow rate, are limited in resolution, and are adversely affected by disturbed conditions typically found in the diseased area. In contrast, the therapeutic guidewire with optical fiber of the present invention can sense extremely small gradients of parameters throughout the human vascular system and, specifically, in the critical areas surrounding the treatment site to provide more comprehensive information on the disease state. Further, after the diagnosis has been carried out, the devices of the current art must then be replaced with a therapeutic device, whereas the present invention allows for a diagnostic and therapeutic tool in one device.

[0069] It should be noted that the fiber optic treatment guidewire system and method of the present invention are not limited to use in the vascular system only but may be advantageously employed in other body organs and structures, such as the esophagus, the stomach, the colon, the uterus, saphenous vein grafts, heart valves, and other body cavities, lumens, channels, and canals.

[0070] Thus, the present invention describes a unique medical device generally used to treat human atherosclerosis that has both diagnostic and therapeutic capabilities. The

combined therapeutic guidewire and optical fiber configuration of the present invention allows the invention to sense vessel and blood characteristics, including but not limited to hemodynamic characteristics and/or thermal parameters of the diseased vessel or region surrounding the treatment site. The present invention may aid physicians, e.g. cardiologists, in development of lesion specific interventional strategies and preventative medicine for human vascular disease.

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